

Was Oswald in window?

By EARL GOLD

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Lee Harvey Oswald was one of two people whom someone in the office window about six minutes before President John F. Kennedy was shot.

Or was Oswald up in the expert's nose again?

The same witness has said Oswald was in or near the backdoor staircase of the Texas School Book Depository just before and after the assassination. He would have been present for the men to run up four flights of stairs, take two more to dress him and run back downstairs.

A third witness said the two men — one with a gun — left the double window at 4:15 p.m. from the depository about the time Charles L. Bracken, whose movie camera filmed the killing, arrived in the Athelstan window. She said the FBI tried to dislodge her by suggesting the new city "boozes."

Mrs. Carolyn Johnson of Seguin, Tex., told *The News* last week that she saw Lee Harvey Oswald in the backdoor staircase as she was on her way out of the depository to watch the presidential motorcade Nov. 22, 1963.

She left the building at 12:15 p.m. the day after five minutes before the assassination. This was at the approximate time Bracken was filming two images in the 4th-floor window.

The Wexford Commission had no deputy employee news Oswald after 12:15 p.m.

Policeman Marion Baker and depository manager Roy Truly saw Oswald in the doorway of the second and Goodrichroom at 12:02 p.m., only seven minutes after the assassination. The question arises whether Oswald ever left the building.

Mrs. Johnson, then Mrs. Carolyn Arnold, was Secretary to depository vice president O.V. Campbell. She never had read the FBI report of her interview with her. She was surprised to learn they made no mention of her sighting of Oswald on the telephone.

Mrs. Johnson said she "would have thought" she told the FBI during both interviews of her encounter with Oswald in the luncheons because "that's the only time I remember having lunch I did not speak to him but I recognized him clearly."

She saw Oswald because he would come to her desk on the second floor, come to her desk on the second floor, and ask for change, say, a 25-cent piece, buy only a cigarette and do not say a word.

The FBI report of her first interview four days after the assassination stated that she left the depository and stood about 30 feet in front of the building to watch the motorcade. She "thought she caught a fleeting glimpse of Lee Harvey Oswald standing in the hallway" on the first floor.

"That is completely foreign to me," Mrs. Johnson told *The News*. "I would have forced me to have been staring back around to the building when in fact, I was trying to watch the parade. Why would I be looking back inside the building? That doesn't make any sense to me."

Another witness, Arnold Rowland, said he saw a man standing in a 4th-floor window holding a rifle across his chest at 12:15 p.m. He said he also saw another man standing on Houston Street near a double door on the depository, another man on the same floor but in another window.

Rowland and he spotted both men when no depository employee was upstairs on the ninth floor. This indicates Rowland saw the two men before Mrs. Johnson saw Oswald fire floors below.

It thus was accurate because he noted he saw the men just as a nearby police radio delivered the message that the assassin had been shot at a Cedar Springs location. The police radio log shows the presidential car passed that point between 12:15 and 12:34 p.m.

Rowland first publicly told his story about the two men seen on the ninth floor more than five months after the assassination. Testifying before the Warren Commission, he was asked what he didn't tell the same story to the FBI in several interviews.

"At that time I told them I did see the Negro man there and they [the FBI] told me it didn't have any bearing or much on the case right then," Rowland said. "In fact, they just the same as told me to forget it now. They didn't seem interested in it. They didn't pursue the point. That's the last time I did in the notation as such."

Rowland's grammar was where and was standing in a partially open window at the southwest corner of the building. The Negro man was at the open end of the floor in the north window filmed by Bracken nine minutes later.

Mrs. Carolyn Walter of Dallas was staying with her husband, Peter, and Rowland when the two men saw one of them holding a gun, an upper floor.

Optical system utilized microscope

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An optical system using a microscope was used by film editor Charles Robert J. Gordon to study the Bracken film that indicates movement in the floor "assassination window" of the Texas School Book Depository minutes before President John F. Kennedy was shot and killed.

The study of the film requires as three days of work. Gordon used a microscope arrangement to focus on the large minute parts of the 4x5-foot negative film and to make slides of what he saw.

No retouching was done on any of the film; however, Gordon was able to draw out the colors in red, white and making prints from the movie film.

In all, 90 frames of the Bracken film

double window of the depository at the time Bracken took his filming images in the 4th-floor window.

One of the windows was partially open and Mrs. Walter thought it was either the fourth or fifth floor directly below window noted by Bracken. When Bracken shot his film, however, none of the windows was open — except the one on which the cameras were fired.

"He [the man with the gun] was very calm," Mrs. Walter said. "The way it didn't scare me I guess. The gun was pointed downward toward Houston Street, the building, with both hands and like I said, calmly. Not like he was actually aiming or preparing."

The motorcycle at that point was about six minutes away and should have been coming down Houston Street toward the depository building. Both Mrs. Walter and Rowland said they weren't alarmed when they heard a gun with a gun because they thought he was either a Secret Service agent guarding the president or a security guard.

Rowland and his partner were a high-colored short, which matched the description of the white T-shirt Oswald was believed to wear at the time. Mrs. Walter, however, said her grammar school friends called him "Bip" with a gun because they thought he was either a Secret Service agent or a person who had a light-colored shirt on.

"They [FBI] tend to make me think that what I saw were honest," Mrs. Walter said. "Now the boys are much lighter colored. And this was definitely not the shape of a person or part of a person."

"I never heard their report. I talked to them and it seemed like they were very interested. They were going to set out to prove it a lie and I had no intention of agreeing with them and being honest. I feel the [the FBI] had lied there all I know is that I never heard myself of the burden of it. And if they didn't want to believe it or had some reason not to, well then that was all there was to it."

Neither Rowland nor Mrs. Walter identify either of the men in the window as Oswald. Neither saw the shot being fired.

show the 4th-floor window all taken during a period of eight hours. There were seven seconds when viewed consecutively. Gordon said the images change in a manner commensurate with what would be seen if a person walked toward or away from the window. Of the 90 frames, 100 were made; those 90 frames were selected and copied in black and white for use in the *Q&A* discussion.

The black-and-white photos are enlarged by since 30 times over the original 35-millimeter film.

Gordon said it should be possible to develop much more information from the film if the contents were compared.

But, he said, "this takes a great deal of time and money."